



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

adventure. After this, French travelers came and went constantly until the downfall of New France after Montcalm's defeat by Wolfe near Quebec in 1759. Then English traders came in, and occupied this region until after the War of 1812. Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike in 1805 carried the first United States flag along the upper Mississippi. In 1819 a post was built at Fort Snelling, and in 1827 a group of officers at the fort formed a company to buy the land at the mouth of the St. Croix. This was Indian land, so they could not obtain it until after the treaty of 1837.

St. Croix County was organized in 1840, and embraced what is now Pierce County. In 1849 a town called Elizabeth was laid off, comprising most of what is now Pierce County. This was perhaps named for Eliza Shazer, thought to be the first white child of American parents born in the present Pierce County. In 1853 Pierce County was erected and named for the president of the United States, Franklin Pierce. The first school was opened in 1851.

THE HORICON MARSH

We are making a study of the Horicon Marsh, and want information upon the subject. If you have any, would you kindly send it so we may use it in our high school work?

ADELINE KROSS, *Horicon*

This region was at first known as the Winnebago Marsh, and the town at its southern end was called Hubbard's town, for Governor Hubbard of Vermont, who had bought the land there. Governor Hubbard sold the land to Preston and Larrabee, who in 1845 had a dam begun at this place. This dam was completed in 1846 by Martin Rich from Vermont, who suggested the name Horicon for the slowly rising lake. The dam was originally built for water-power purposes, but soon the lake was utilized for the transport of timber to run from Chester down the Rock to Janesville and Rockford. In 1867 a decision of the supreme court abolished the dam, and Horicon Lake became Horicon Marsh. Soon the hunting and shooting clubs began to utilize this marsh. The Diana Shooting Club in 1883 leased ten thousand acres for twenty-five years. The later history covers an attempt to drain

the marsh by the Rock River Valley Company, organized in 1904.

THE WELSH CONTRIBUTION TO WISCONSIN

Our class in the Milwaukee State Normal School is studying the geography of Wisconsin, and is desirous of knowing what the Welsh people brought to Wisconsin. We know that the German people brought brewing and the sugar-beet industry, but we have been unable to find what the Welsh people brought.

ELLEN C. WILLIAMS, *Milwaukee*

The Welsh in Wisconsin have been for the greater part farmers, and have contributed by their industry and thrift to building up the agricultural interests of the state. In some portions, such as Racine and Waukesha counties, they have contributed to stock breeding and the dairy interests. In the western part of the state some Welshmen were miners, and others engaged in the manufacture of shot. See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiii, 357-360. Their best contributions to our Wisconsin life have been immaterial rather than material. The sober, religious character of many of the Welsh, their devotion to church life, especially their interest in church and other music, have been of benefit to the higher life of the state.

A Welsh Musical Union was organized in 1865, according to an account published March 3, 1869, in the *Racine Journal*. Each year the Welsh people held their musical convention, a great festival in itself. The Union also promoted church music and other forms. They offered prizes for musical compositions—a most unusual thing in the early history of the state, as it is still unusual.

The Welsh people, especially the rural folk, lived lives of great frugality, industry, and self-sacrifice, so that we may perhaps look upon their church and community singing as their characteristic form of recreation, and it was a most admirable one.

THE STORY OF THE STOCKBRIDGES

I would like to know to what nationality the Stockbridges of Wisconsin belong, and where they came from. Are they a mixed race of people?

H. C. KECK, *Welcome, Minn.*

The Stockbridge Indians originally came from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where a mission for Indians was established early